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banner stones and plummets are found in the graves of the "red paint" people whose culture antedated that of the recent tribes. In New Jersey also a number of banner stones have been found under conditions which point to very great age. It is the writer's belief that further investigation along these lines will produce valuable results.

In addition to outlining these new problems, Mr. Moorehead has devoted considerable space to a consideration of the theories advanced as to the significance and use of problematical forms, and has augmented these with the results of his own studies. Even in the case of as simple and apparently obvious a type as the gorget, no final decision is possible. Many of these objects were no doubt ornaments worn on the breast, as the name implies, but the use of others is unknown. Their occasional presence on the wrists of skeletons has led to the theory that some were used as archers' wrist guards, but Mr. Moorehead doubts this. Bar amulets, boat stones, bird stones, and the finer plummets probably had a talismanic significance. The winged, longitudinally perforated forms known as banner stones have excited much discussion and no less than six theories as to their use are given. It seems most probable that some were hair ornaments, others ceremonial objects of unknown significance.

It seems rather surprising that Mr. Moorehead, while stretching his title to cover spuds, many of which were certainly tools, should have ignored the cones and hemispheres, recognized problematical types. In spite of this trifling oversight, the book is far and away the best and most complete dealing with this subject, and will be of interest to collectors and scientists alike. It is profusely illustrated, and contains in addition maps and outline charts of the various types. There are numerous lists giving the collections containing specimens of each of the types described, and a very complete bibliography which will be invaluable to all those seriously interested in this phase of American archaeology.

RALPH LINTON

History of the United States. By Edward Channing. Volume IV, Federalists and republicans, 1789-1815. (New York: Macmillan company, 1917. 575 p. \$2.75 net)

Unlike those of the sybil of Cumæ, the volumes of Mr. Channing intensify in value as they grow in number, for the advantages that lie in a review of American history by a single mind multiply as the period reviewed lengthens. The four volumes now before the public represent a greater sweep of work than that of any other path breaker in the field. He has overcapped Bancroft by a generation, and has treated a period more than twice as long as McMaster, Von Holst, or Schouler. Of course, a path had been opened through all the way he traveled before

Mr. Channing began his work, but none the less he is a pioneer, for his work is his own from the bottom up. Where he found a thicket unexplored he went through it, where he found a beaten path he tested it with the same care as if it had been wilderness. He has not so much verified past findings as ignored them. Unlike many ambitious of a reputation for novelty, he has not allowed the work of others to deflect him from the treatment of facts and the formation of conclusions that seemed to him sound. To the careless reader it might often appear that he was repeating what has been written before, but he never repeats. Where his content resembles that of his predecessors it is because the subject seemed to him of significance; where his conclusions are identical, it is because his investigations indicated those conclusions. His work, then, is an independent review of our history to 1815, and its resemblance, in substantial measure, to earlier accounts is a gratifying evidence that the story of our past is coming to rest on solid foundations.

The materials upon which this review is based are so various as to suggest completeness, yet, of course, it is obvious that no one could have gone over, much less weighed, all the sources existing for the period covered. One gains an impression that the selection of material was somewhat guided by interest in the subject. This was quite obviously the case in connection with one of the main limitations of this volume. Mr. Channing designed a history of the national government, not of the states, and selected his material accordingly. The outstanding characteristic in the use of sources is the enormous scope of manuscript used. One is familiar enough with the study based entirely upon manuscripts, but using those of one collection only, and with the use of manuscripts as embellishments to a narrative based on printed matter. Mr. Channing's notes give an impression that his main thread depends on manuscripts drawn from collections, public and private, scattered over all the area of which he treats. Another striking characteristic is the constant acknowledgment of assistance from those still at work on various subjects. All that lies between the original manuscript and the unwritten monograph has been laid under tribute at all places where the subject seemed to Mr. Channing to demand it. The notes are useful for the investigator, but do not fully represent the full authority on which the narrative is based.

What Mr. Channing seeks from these sources is crystalline fact. Nothing delights him so keenly as a problem of evidence, and no American historian equals him in the objective solution of such problems. He has long relished the reputation of an iconoclast, which his classroom teaching has given him, but in this great work the pride of novelty has been completely conquered. Probably no work has given the answer to so

many moot points, and when it has been given, it is apt to prove final. It is not so certain that answers may not be given to some of those that Mr. Channing confesses insoluble. His method is impeccable rather than comprehensive, and the majority of his colleagues would admit a purgatory of things reasonably certain, as well as the heaven of finality and the hell of doubt. Individual proven facts are the basis of his work, the statistic and the generalization he abhors.

Mr. Beard, reviewing this volume in the *New republic* for July 7, 1917, while condemning it for not questioning "the sources of conscious opinion," commends it for dissecting "that absurd abstraction 'sectionalism' so thoroughly . . . that we need not expect to see it anywhere except in text-books for the next three generations." As a matter of fact Mr. Channing does not anywhere dissect sectionalism, and he consciously rejects the quest of the sources of conscious opinion. His conception of history is as rigid as his rules of evidence. History is the presentation of the facts that have been so carefully garnered, not their explanation. He presents the surface, let him who dares, guess what causes the flexions that are presented. There is room for doubt as to whether this is the sole function of the historian. Most recent history has concerned itself with the muscles and the nerves, and we have fallen into the belief that historical method affords an X-ray which renders such work scientific. It must be confessed, however, that over-indulgence in the X-ray produces skin trouble, and that we sometimes become absorbed in the reconstruction of unseen causes only to find in the end that they could not have produced the obvious event. It is a distinct relief to find a simple record of the knowable unaccompanied by guesses. Mr. Channing represents not a survival, as Mr. Beard believes, but a school which will always exist, with waxing and waning vogue; the school of the purist, the puritan, the objectivist. Even Mr. Beard implies that Mr. Channing's work is instinct with an intellectual quality, which makes the failure to explain glaringly a matter of choice rather than of ability.

When, however, one comes to presentation, the subjective is bound to make itself felt. The whole, even of the knowable surface, cannot be presented; selection must be made. In many respects, Mr. Channing's selection is as notable as his judgment of evidence. He endeavors to maintain his objectivity by selecting on the basis of importance, and the proportion and balance of the narrative have a classic perfection, while the mass is embellished by a skill in the selection of individual facts, that constitutes its chief literary distinction.

It is, however, it cannot help being, Mr. Channing's temple. It is a history of the national government, but it is the national government

rather as a field for the interplay of strong men than an institution. A preliminary chapter on social conditions is delightfully typical. Absolutely tangible, it deals exclusively, not with the things "the people" did, but with what A, B, and C did. The whole book deals with men, real men, and, as they are men whose records have reached us, reasonably prominent men. If anyone wishes to follow up the social forces that moved them, he is at liberty to do so, but here are the men themselves. Whether they worked by predestination or free will, whether they wove their web to carry out the will of a creator or evolution, is not to Mr. Channing the business of history. He will present the veritable web in the weaving.

The individual, therefore, plays exactly the same rôle as we see him playing about us, and the value of the impression conveyed will depend, in large measure, upon the view taken of the individual. In thus dealing with the human element, the subjective involved in selection is inevitably reinforced by the reaction of man on man. No human being can by any possibility escape it entirely. One cannot but feel that in dealing with men Mr. Channing has a somewhat mischievous delight in calling attention to their foibles. It is also apparent that he is a native of that section where "Praise to the face is open disgrace." In his formal characterization, the virtues that appear are but few and grudgingly bestowed. When, however, he discusses Hamilton, his real admiration for Washington and Madison is allowed to appear, and so throughout. The net impression that he leaves is distinctly one of a world of wholesome men, with some great ones scattered through it. He blames frequently, but his judgments are on the whole a fresh breeze after the mean and belittling views of human nature expressed by recent followers of Dean Swift. Mr. Beard sees in the statement that Adams' appointment of so many federalists to office in 1801 "should be attributed to the goodness of his heart rather than to any selfish desire to defraud Jefferson of any of his rights," an instance of Mr. Channing's "dry humor;" of which indeed there are many. In this case, however, it is not humor but a deliberate judgment on the man in the study of whose character he has made the most profound contribution of the volume. On the whole, Mr. Channing creates an unusual atmosphere of confidence in his estimates of men. They appear to have some resemblance to those we know in ordinary life, and one can read his work and still preserve some modest hope of the decency of human nature.

In detail the contributions of Mr. Channing to new knowledge are very numerous, and are scattered throughout the volume. They are perhaps greatest in the account of the Adams administration, and particularly in the study of the election of 1800. Naturally every informed reader will

query the inclusion and exclusion of topics and facts. To the reviewer the account of the Hartford convention seems unduly brief and colorless, and that of the negotiation at Ghent inadequate for the general reader. The chapters on "High finance" and on "Blockade and trade with the enemy" are rich in new matter.

CARL RUSSELL FISH

List of newspapers in the Yale university library. [Yale historical publications, Miscellany, II, issued under the direction of the department of history in conjunction with the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences] (New Haven: Yale university press, 1916. 216 p. \$3.00)

The happily increasing use of newspapers as an important historical source has made it improbable that the larger collections of newspapers should much longer remain relatively inaccessible for want of published bibliographies or check lists. Although in fullness of detail and carefulness of execution the example set by the early *Annotated catalogue of newspaper files in the library of the state historical society of Wisconsin*, published in 1898 (second edition 1911) has not been generally followed, since that volume appeared more than a dozen catalogs of other large collections have been published. Together with the historical bibliographies of the newspapers of several states, the union check lists in a number of cities have begun to make the chief collections more readily available. Much still remains to be done in this direction.

The catalog of the collection in the Yale university library is an important addition to the short list. The Yale collection, besides being rich in early New England, especially Connecticut, newspapers, contains a large number of papers from the principal South American states dating from early in the nineteenth century. This part of the collection supplements rather than duplicates the material in the library of congress. For example, while the latter is rich in papers of Brazil and Chile, the former has a large number from Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. Of Mexican papers the library of congress has the larger number, but is weak in certain places in which the Yale collection has long runs of important titles, making it on the whole somewhat the better of the two.

The compiler has settled the question of what constitutes a newspaper by including "all periodicals whose main design is the publishing of news of general interest, issued more or less regularly once a week or oftener." The arrangement is geographical, the United States leading (states geographically arranged), followed by Africa, Asia, Europe, and so on. The main list is supplemented by a title index and a series of useful charts showing graphically for each year the papers in the library.

The fact that in this work, as in some others, the desire merely for a